

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 21, 1923.

The eighth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1923 was held in its office at 1729 New York Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., Thursday, June 21, 1923.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,
Mr. Greenleaf,
Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Bacon,
Mr. Mowbray,
Mr. Medary,
also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and

Executive Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The minutes of the meeting held May 3 and May 4, 1923, were approved.
2. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Mr. Moore called the attention of the members of the Commission to the fact that in the preparation of the plans for the Arlington Memorial Bridge these plans should be made to harmonize with the contemplated extension of the Arlington National Cemetery and the development of the park areas in the locality according to the Plan of Washington.

The Commission discussed the subject of the approach to the Bridge at the Lincoln Memorial, with connecting parkways. On the Virginia side the Commission considered it of great importance that the approach be determined in its relation to the Arlington National Cemetery, enlarged eastward to include the Experimental Farm, as indicated on the new enlarged map of Arlington National Cemetery (No.6608-118), prepared under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts and approved by the Quartermaster

General; also that the approach on the Virginia side be so designed as to give adequate treatment for the diverging roadways,--the Lee Highway towards the north and west, the Mount Vernon Boulevard to the south, and the driveway into Arlington National Cemetery; attention was also called to the treatment of the roadway which now passes along the easterly front of the cemetery. The Commission discussed the question of disposition of the freight railroad track (Pennsylvania Line) extending from South Washington to Rosslyn, and if it be found impracticable to relocate this track the Commission thought it could be extended through a water proof tunnel below surface, in passing under the memorial bridge and through the park area.

Mr. Moore read a letter, which the Commission approved, addressed to Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, Executive and Disbursing Officer of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, calling attention to the various items of importance connected with this project (Exhibit A).

3. WORLD WAR SECTION, ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY: Under date of May 29, 1923, the following letter addressed to the Secretary of War by Mr. H. H. Raege in behalf of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, was received by reference from the Quartermaster General for advice as to the species of trees and number of each to be selected, and the location in which each should be planted:

May 25, 1923.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

Considerable public expression has been given to the fact that Arlington Cemetery is now overrun with weeds and is not properly kept up owing to the fact that Congress curtailed the appropriation for this purpose.

The Disabled American Veterans desire to help the War Department and all the officers detailed to this very important work at Arlington; and to improve and beautify that section of the cemetery where World War men are interred desire to plant from fifty

to one hundred trees on Armistice Day, November 11, 1923, the kind and location of these trees to be determined at some future date.

If it is agreeable to your Department, and not inconsistent with the policy heretofore established, I would appreciate it if permission were given to the Disabled American Veterans to plant there trees and dedicate them on November 11, 1923.

Our object in asking permission now is that suitable plans and arrangements can be made for ceremonies to be conducted on the anniversary of the cessation of hostilities."

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Raeger.

The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

The matter was referred to Mr. Greenleaf, Landscape Architect of the Commission, and his report, which was prepared in the form of a letter to the Quartermaster General, was approved. The offer of the Disabled American Veterans was commended as meeting an urgent need in the World War section of Arlington. (Exhibit B).

4. ZION NATIONAL PARK HOTEL: Mr. M. B. Cammerer, Acting Director of the National Park Service, appeared before the Commission, accompanied by Mr. Gilbert Stanley Underwood, Architect, and Mr. Samuel C. Lancaster, Park Engineer representing the Union Pacific Railroad, and laid before the Commission plan and design for a new 100-room hotel to be constructed in Zion National Park, Utah. Mr. Cammerer explained that this park was reached by automobile through a long section of desert country, and that both Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Underwood, accompanied by Daniel R. Hull, Landscape Engineer of the National Park Service, had spent days on the ground studying the topography with a view to the proper location and design of a hotel for that place. This was after one set of plans prepared by the Union Pacific and submitted to the National Park Service had been turned down by the latter as absolutely unsatisfactory.

Mr. Underwood explained that it was his purpose to make the structure as simple as possible, treating the building and its decorations in the Mormon pioneer style prevalent in that locality where the old Mormon settlers out of necessity had to develop a style of their own, - hand-hewn logs and boards, with local stone.

After scrutinizing the various details of the plan the Commission approved the plan and design, emphasizing the great desirability of adhering to the type of architecture developed in that region with all simplicity and charm (Exhibit C).

5. WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL: Messrs. Flournoy and Flournoy, architects of this city, submitted a detailed plan, based on a preliminary plan heretofore considered by the Commission, for the new chapel of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. The new chapel is to be an enlargement of the existing chapel, without disturbing the tomb of General Lee which it contains.

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Medary examined the plans with Mr. Greenleaf, who advised with reference to landscape treatment. The Commission approved the plans and submitted their recommendations in a report to Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President of Washington and Lee University (Exhibit D).

6. JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED: Under date of June 11, 1923, the following letter was received from Mr. R. B. Behrend of this city, Chairman of the Building Committee for the Jewish Home for the Aged:

"I happen to be the chairman of the building committee which is engaged in the erection of the Home for old Jewish people and a hospital, in connection therewith, which will be non-sectarian. The buildings are to be located on a $4\frac{1}{2}$ acre tract of land lying on the north side of Spring Road, between, approximately, Tenth and Thirteenth Streets, N.W. A question has arisen as to how the buildings ought to be placed on this site, viewing the matter from an artistic standpoint. I am writing to you to ascertain whether your organization is in a

position to render the building committee any aid in deciding this matter. I shall be very glad, if same could be obtained, to have the benefit of your judgment."

Mr. Harry A. Brandt, architect, appeared before the Commission with the plans. The architect members of the Commission examined them and concurred in the view taken by Mr. Brandt that they be given a south vista as indicated in the design, instead of arranging the buildings to face the Spring Road. The Commission submitted a report to Mr. Behrend, suggesting other changes in the interest of the plans (Exhibit E).

7. MEMORIAL TOWER FOR TROY, NEW YORK: Mr. Moore submitted photographs of a revised design of the Memorial Tower to be erected by Mr. Knickerbacker at Troy, New York, which were received with a letter from Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, with a letter as follows:

"I am sending to you by today's mail two photographs of the tower. The one marked "high" has the outline of the belfry drawn in line with the brick shaft of the tower. This is done in order to correct a mistake in the model. The theory of this tower is that it is in form an obelisk and it is to carry out this idea that the edges of the belfry and the shaft of the tower are in line.

"I am sending two views of this,--one marked "high" and the other "low" so that you may have them for comparison. You will notice on the photograph marked "high" that the projection of the water table under the belfry portion has been reduced somewhat in size. This gives a better outline than the corresponding part shown on the photograph marked "low".

The Commission examined the photographs and recognized an improvement in the design. Mr. Bacon prepared a sketch suggesting further changes, which was transmitted to Admiral Rousseau with letter embodying the recommendations of the Commission (Exhibit F).

8. DOMINICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL: Mr. Fraser reported that Mr. Adolph A. Weinman was at work on the design for the Dominican Campaign Medal and that he was making favorable progress with it.

9. PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERY AT SERINGES ET NESLES AND ROMAGNE: Plans

for construction work, received from the Office of the Quartermaster General, for the permanent American Cemetery at Seringes et Nesles and at Romagne (Meuse Argonne), had been referred to Mr. Greenleaf, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Ayres.

Mr. Bacon reported that he and Mr. Ayres and Mr. Greenleaf had examined the plans and found them of the same character as those which had been submitted for the other permanent cemeteries in Europe. The cemetery for Seringes et Nesles being small, no changes were recommended, in view of the lack of time for preparing new drawings, and were approved.

As for the American Cemetery at Romagne, Mr. Bacon said they found it necessary to make many changes, which they had noted on the plans. They involved changes in the location and arrangement of the buildings, simplification of the architecture, treatment of the entrance, and other details connected with the construction plans.

Mr. Greenleaf gave special study to a plan submitted suggesting radical changes in the landscape treatment of the plan for Romagne heretofore prepared under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts and approved by the War Department. Mr. Greenleaf protested against any such changes in the original plan, and in submitting his report stated:

"Regarding the plans and correspondence relating to the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery in France, my impulse is to decline to comment on them. I realize however that this is not a wise attitude for the Commission, so I will frankly state to you my views.

"Our special Committee which went to France aimed to lift the cemeteries abroad out of the common place and mean up to a level where, as the decades pass, the United States could be proud of them as examples of dignified landscape and architectural beauty. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to plan and execute fundamentally, and in broad spirit at the outset, with a keen appreciation of scale and with a vision of the ultimate effect. Presumably professional men, like Mr. Kendall for instance, are so qualified, and presumably our special committee achieved, in the studies handed to the Quartermaster's Department, some measure of success in this respect.

"Ever since those first plans went in they have been subjected

to a process of whittling away, or of substitution.

As to the proposed change from the original design in the landscape treatment of the valley of the Meuse Argonne, Mr. Greenleaf stated:

"There in that great cemetery a very important feature is a long sunken grass panel in the floor of the valley with an avenue of trees and drive on each side. All this was carefully thought out by our Committee and the grades were studied in detail by Mr. Gibbs of the Quartermaster's Department so as to agree. The effect as time passed and the cemetery aged would have been dignified, in scale and simply fine.

"Now appears this blueprint which seems to indicate a road on one side only and also a letter from the Officer in Charge of the Service in France simply stating that, in view of the opposition of the local peasantry, or words to that effect, it was deemed inexpedient to alter the alignment of the road. I happen to know that this altering in direction is about as significant in extent as the deviation of the axis of the Mall in Washington. Although the rows of trees are apparently retained from the original studies (it is easy to plant trees) the double drive is omitted, the alignment, which the officer's letter describes as harsh, rigid, and severe in our plan is left askew, the relatively slight grading is doubtless slurred over and all becomes rather hopelessly weak and ineffective.

"The change in the water basin midway of the grass panel at the intersection of axes does not seem desirable. The oblong shape is obviously designed to fit with the axis from the building to the opposite hill. I do not wonder that from the proposed new plan the axis of the avenues and grass panel seems unimportant. Nevertheless, this axis will be a dominant one, and the basin should relate to it. If there is to be a water basin I think it had best be circular in form.

The Commission urged an adherence to the original plan for Romagne, and with the return of the plans directed that the Quartermaster General be informed accordingly (Exhibit G).

10. EUROPEAN TRIP OF MR. MOORE: Mr. Moore advised that he had made arrangements to sail for Europe July 10th, returning about the middle of September, and while abroad would confer with the officials of the Graves Registration Service in Paris, and visit the American Cemeteries. During his absence Mr. Greenleaf would serve as Vice Chairman in accordance with the appointment previously made by the Commission.

11. ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL. Mr. Medary reported that the Roosevelt Memorial Association had recently given further consideration to the Roosevelt Memorial to be located in Washington and that they had in mind a competition which would be open to everyone, in order to attract all who would be interested in the memorial, and thereby secure many designs suggesting a monument that would be appropriate for Theodore Roosevelt from which a selection may be made. In the matter of location the Roosevelt Memorial Association had not definitely decided upon a site. At the present time they have in mind a site in Rock Creek Park, opposite Pierce Mill, at the end of Sixteenth Street near the District Line, and another south of the Washington Monument on the axis of the White House, which they are inclined to favor.

Mr. Moore stated that Mr. Root with several members of his Committee for a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in Washington, had visited Washington a few weeks ago and after visiting the three locations mentioned they came to the conclusion that the Roosevelt Memorial should be related to the Plan of Washington. Mr. Moore said that subsequently, during a visit in New York City, Colonel William Boyce Thompson, President of the Association, had told him that they favored the site south of the Washington Monument; that on being told that this was an expensive site, as it involved rearranging the area so as to conform to the Plan of 1901, Colonel Thompson said they were willing to spend three million dollars for a memorial at that site.

The Commission discussed the subject at length. As to the competition the Commission did not consider it advisable to have an open competition, as the best sculptors would not be apt to give their time to such a plan and submit a design. The Commission thought that the Roosevelt Memorial

Association could, if they desired, ask for letters from citizens throughout the United States, giving suggestions as to the character of the memorial.

As to the site, the Commission felt that the Roosevelt Memorial should not be located in Rock Creek Park, as it would not relate the memorial to the Plan of Washington. The site south of the Washington Monument the Commission regarded suitable, provided the Roosevelt Memorial would be erected there on a site to conform to the Plan of 1901,--a design would have to be submitted to show that it conforms to that Plan. The Commission favored above all the location at the end of Sixteenth Street, near the District Line, where the monument would be at a proposed great entrance to Washington. The Commission inspected the plan of the Outer Parks of the District, prepared under the direction of Mr. Greenleaf in the spring of 1922, and observed that the Roosevelt Memorial located there would be at the head of Sixteenth Street, in the center of a great plaza, with connecting roadways to the east, and west into Rock Creek Park, and boulevards extending beyond into Maryland, to connect with Baltimore, Gettysburg, Philadelphia, and other cities. At the present time Baltimore is reached in a round about way by way of the Bladensburg road. Mr. Greenleaf said the site offers an opportunity for developing a great entrance to the city, such as the Piazza del Popolo in Rome. The site he said is not far from the city, as building developments have within the last few years extended to the District Line and are now going beyond into Maryland, also the Roosevelt Memorial located there would place the monument on one of the most prominent sites in the District of Columbia and relate the memorial to the Plan of Washington.

12. NEW QUARTERS FOR THE COMMISSION: The secretary reported that this

would be the last meeting of the Commission at 1729 New York Avenue, as the building had been purchased by the Emergency Hospital, and that by courtesy of the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Public Buildings Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts had been assigned space in the Interior Department Building, Rooms 2114 and 2116, and the use of one of the Conference Rooms for the meetings of the Commission (Exhibit H).

13. DEVELOPMENT OF OCCOQUAN: At the request of the District Commissioners, the Commission made a trip of inspection to Occoquan in the afternoon, in company with Captain John E. Wood, Assistant District Engineer Commissioner. Captain Wood explained that they are planning to connect the District Penal Institution at Lorton, Virginia, which is for long-term prisoners, with the Workhouse group at Occoquan. The two institutions are two miles apart and the advice of the Commission was desired as to a plan to develop the area lying between them. Captain Wood stated that an appropriation of \$40,000 had been made available by Congress for the next fiscal year to begin permanent buildings at Occoquan, which at present are frame buildings. Also, he said, in the study of the plan it occurred to them that it would be desirable to purchase land lying between Camp Humphreys and the Occoquan Reservation, about a mile in extent, so as to give the Government one continuous reservation. This the Commission endorsed.

The Commission made a personal trip of inspection over the ground at Occoquan and recognized the possibilities of the proposed plan of development. However, Mr. Greenleaf, Landscape Architect ^{member} of the Commission, called attention to the importance of preparing a plan to conform to the topographic features of the area, so as to avoid unnecessary expenditures for cuts and fills. The Commission were also in conference with the

Superintendent of Occoquan, Mr. W. H. Moyer, who expressed his appreciation of the cooperation of the Commission in the proposed plan of development.

On the return trip the Commission visited Pohick Church, for which George Washington drew the plans, and of which he was a member. The church was found in a good state of preservation, equipped in colonial style, and containing articles of historic interest of that period. The Commission arrived in Washington at 6:30 p.m.

June 21, 1923.

The Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission,

Washington, D. C.

Sirs

Referring to various references by the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission to the Commission of Fine Arts, this Commission calls attention to certain preliminary matters which must be determined officially before it is possible to give advice as to some of the basic elements of the Plan.

In so far as the bridge structure is concerned beginning at the waters edge near the Lincoln Memorial and going to the bank of Columbia Island, the problem presents no questions outside of the engineering and artistic features of the bridge itself.

The approaches to the bridge in the neighborhood of the Lincoln Memorial require detailed study of the disposition of the roadways leading to the bridge. This also is a question of combined engineering, architectural and landscape work that can readily be arranged in the regular course of proceedings. But that portion of the Plan which relates to the Virginia side of the river involves questions which must be determined by the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission before any plan can proceed.

The very rapid extension of the graves area in the Arlington National Cemetery and the very large increase in the number of persons who may rightfully claim burial within that cemetery makes it imperative to consider the enlargement of the grounds. It would be unwise to make definite plans at this time when it is practically certain that within ten years the area of the cemetery must be enlarged. The obvious method of enlargement is by the occupation of the area originally a part of the Arlington Estate which is now the Experimental Farm of the Agricultural Department.

If it shall be determined to include this area within the cemetery then the question arises as to the treatment of the thoroughfare now passing along the easterly front of the cemetery. It would hardly do to maintain a traffic thoroughfare through the cemetery; moreover if the enlargement, as indicated, shall be determined upon, the entrance to the Arlington Cemetery from the Memorial Bridge would be located at a point much nearer to the Potomac River than the present entrance. Also, the point of departure for the roads leading to the Lee Highway and to the Mount Vernon Boulevard would depend on the enlargement of the cemetery. The relocation of the present freight railroad would also require consideration. This Commission therefore desires at the outset to call the attention of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission to these points and to suggest that a determination in regard to them be made as the basis

for a study of the Virginia approach of the Memorial Bridge.

In this connection the attention of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission is called to the map of Arlington National Cemetery, No.6638-118, September, 1921 (photograph attached), showing a preliminary plan for the improvement of the grounds, prepared under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts and approved by the Quartermaster General. This preliminary study of the grounds shows the area at present included in the Arlington National Cemetery, and the relation of such Plan to the park system of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

EXHIBIT A.

June 21, 1923.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of May 29, 1923, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, by Mr. H. H. Raege, requesting permission on behalf of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War to plant certain trees in the World War Section of Arlington, I have to inform you that the matter was referred to Mr. James L. Greenleaf, Landscape Architect of the Commission of Fine Arts, and in endorsing the request made the Commission approve his report, which is as follows:

The policy is well established that this planting shall be simple, of durable trees, noble in habit of growth and of deciduous varieties. Evergreen varieties where used shall be in special cases and almost invariably confined, even in them, to boundary planting.

The fundamental idea is to produce in time an effect of scattered shade over grass land. Here a tendency to concentration of trees and resulting shade; there a lightening into grassy, sunlit open with more scattering of individual specimen trees. Formality of planting in rows should be avoided except along drive borders and in the approaches to special features. I cannot better express the idea than by stating the wish that two generations ago some one could have hovered over this spot in an aeroplane and, with eyes shut, thrown out handfuls of tree seeds.

It is expressly understood that a full share of this irregular tree planting shall be done between the graves. This is quite essential to success. In fact it might be well if the planter could for the time forget that the graves existed and keep in view solely an effect of varying masses of light and shade over a landscape.

But I may say further that there are a few irregular corners, more particularly at the boundaries, where concentration of planting is an obvious opportunity. Along property lines, if they are to be permanent limits of the cemetery, evergreen trees such as the pines and Douglas spruce are in order where there will be alien sights to screen.

The site reserved for the "World War Memorial", if there is any probability of its being built within a few years, had best be left unplanted and this refers as well to the grass approaches leading from the drives adjoining to it.

As for the World War Cross soon to be erected and its approach planting, I call particular attention to the letter sent by the Commission of Fine Arts last May to the American Women's Legion having that memorial in charge.

In respect to varieties of trees to use, this may be said: Restrict

the varieties to a few of the best. Use permanent varieties and those of noble growth. Primarily I mention the oaks,--white, red and pin oak. Then American beech, European linden, sugar maple, American elm in a few instances where there may be space for development. I do not say no other varieties should be used, but I doubt their value for the purpose, and if this is sound, why use them?

The distances apart for planting should vary from fifteen(15) feet in the tighter portion of some particular grove effect to forty(40) feet, with fifty or one hundred and fifty feet or even more between the scattered specimens in any open glade or sunlit space.

It would seem to me that it would be well for a capable man appointed by the Quartermaster General to make a careful study of the project with special attention to such advice as the Commission of Fine Arts herein gives. He should plot on the map the placing and varieties and, as trees are purchased or donated, should be in control of them throughout this purchasing and planting and their care. If this is done I shall, as a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, be happy to assist him with advice should this be desired.

For the Commission:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT B.

June 25, 1923.

Dear Mr. Cammerer:

The Commission of Fine Arts having considered the plan submitted at their meeting on June 21, 1923, for the hotel in Zion National Park, desire to approve the spirit in which the hotel has been planned and which involves the whole proposed treatment of the national park, namely that all buildings arranged for the convenience of the public shall be as unobtrusive as possible. In this respect the Commission is pleased to note a gradual and gratifying change in attitude during the past ten years. The sketches that were first presented to the Commission showed a desire on the part of the architects to compete with nature by the use of towers and ornaments. The sketches presented show the maximum of convenience combined with the least possible disturbance of the natural effects. The discussion therefore concerns itself with details, which were sufficiently indicated to the architect.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. A. B. Cammerer,
Acting Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT C.

June 22, 1923.

Dear Dr. Smith:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting yesterday, considered the designs submitted by Messrs. Flourney and Flourney, Architects of this city, for the new auditorium of the Washington and Lee University Chapel, and approved them. The plans provide for an enlargement of the old chapel, but without disturbing this original chapel, which contains the tomb of General Lee. Suggestions as to matters of detail were made to the architects, which will be included in the plans.

In order to make proper connection between Jefferson Street and the Lee Highway, the Commission recommend that the old dormitory at the entrance of the Lee Highway be removed. This will enable the new auditorium to be lengthened and the sides made straight, as suggested by the architects, without reducing the seating capacity.

As to your statement in your letter of June 14 that the Chairman of the U. D. C. Chapel Committee and you would like to meet with the Commission of Fine Arts at its July meeting, such an opportunity would be gladly granted, but it **is quite improbable** that the Commission will have a meeting during the month of July. It is the time of the year when most of the members of the Commission are away for the summer, and the work of the Commission is of such a nature that they deem it undesirable to have a meeting during the summer months unless it is absolutely necessary.

The Commission believe that the plans as presented by Messrs. Flourney and Flourney are promising of a new auditorium which should be highly satisfactory to the Washington and Lee University, and the Commission recommend their adoption by your chapel committee, leaving matters of detail in the plans to be carried out by the architects.

Sincerely, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President,
Washington and Lee University,
Lexington, Virginia.

EXHIBIT D.

June 22, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of June 11, I have to inform you that the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting yesterday, gave consideration to the designs submitted by your building committee for the Jewish Home for the Aged, including a hospital and a synagogue, in relation to the proposed location on Spring Road, approximately between Tenth and Thirteenth Streets, N.W.

The Commission endorsed the arrangement of the buildings as indicated in the designs submitted, to the effect that they be given a south vista, the desirable frontage in Washington being to the south. The Commission did not favor a suggested rearrangement of the buildings so as to face Spring Road. The Commission suggested, however, that in constructing the proposed buildings the synagogue be given a central position, with the Hospital and the Home for the Aged on either side, as indicated on the enclosed sketch.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Rudolph B. Behrend, Chairman,
Building Committee,
Jewish Home for the Aged,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT E.

C O P Y

June 26, 1923.

Dear Admiral Rousseau:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting June 21st, considered the revised sketch of the memorial tower to be erected by Mr. Knickerbacker at Troy, New York. The Commission felt that progress had been made toward a simplified and therefore a more effective tower. They suggest that the base be carried out and that a monumental door with sculpture enrichment be provided. They would simplify the top, carrying the arches straight up and projecting the clock without any break in the face of the tower. The cheneau should be omitted. The enclosed print of sketches indicate what is meant.

It will interest you to know that the sketches themselves were made by Mr. Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau,
Bureau of Yards and Docks,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT F.

C O P Y

June 22, 1923.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting yesterday, approved the construction plans which you submitted for the permanent American Cemetery at Seringes et Nesles.

As for the construction plans for the permanent American Cemetery at Romagne, which you submitted, these plans received very careful attention. The Commission noted with surprise and apprehension changes in the original plan for Romagne (of which a photograph is attached) prepared under the immediate supervision of the Commission. The changes increase the cost of improvements, while at the same time creating disorder where quiet and orderliness are of chief consideration. Particular attention is called to the plan for the valley, with two roadways, a circular pool, and an "open" treatment of the entrances which give a through vista the entire length of the valley. These elements should be adhered to.

A considerable number of changes in the construction plans of the buildings for this cemetery at Romagne have been noted on the plans, which are herewith returned to you.

Very respectfully yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT G.

C O P Y

PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1923.

Mr. H. P. Gaemmerer,
Secretary and Executive Officer,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
1729 New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gaemmerer:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 6, 1923, in which you state that the Secretary of the Interior has informed the Fine Arts Commission that rooms 2114 and 2116 in the new Interior Building are available for the use of your Commission, as well as one of the conference rooms in the building for meetings.

You are advised that this arrangement has the approval of the Public Buildings Commission and the space listed herein is hereby assigned to the Fine Arts Commission.

Yours very truly,

C. O. Sherrill,

Lieut. Col. U. S. Army,
Acting Chairman.

(In response to a request for an additional room needed, the secretary received the following letter from the Acting Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, dated July 31, 1923:

"Replying to your request of July 16th, you are hereby assigned Room No. 2112 in the Interior Building for the use of the Commission of Fine Arts")

EXHIBIT H.

